the banners of that enemy—faithless to democracy, faithless to its platform, and faithless to that illustrious leader whose days and nights have been devoted with an assiduity almost threatening to destroy him to the maintenance of the great principle of popular rights in Kamas and everywhere else throughout the Union.

And for what is this old issue to be revived, and this dangerous question to be kept open for further and continued agitation? Not for the benefit of the people of Kansas—that is impossible, for they could have settled it at any election recently held, by simply going to the polls and depositing their ballots. It is revived for the benefit of the black-republican party, in Kansas and out of it, in order to put down the democratic party of the Union. That party will make a dreadful struggle, in Congress and out of it, in order to carry the presidential election of 1860. In the mean time, while fanatics and demagogues are playing with this fire-brand for their own advancement, look to the condition of the hundreds and thousands of good and true men who are living in Kansas, and needing the protection which an organized and stable government alone can give. They are living away in the wilderness, exposed to the ravages of manuders and murderers, who roam in gangs over the Territory, destroying and plundering the property, or shooting down its inhabitants. The convention of Kansas seem to have only appreciated this state and condition of affairs, and to have determined to give to the well-disposed and peaceable families of Kansas the protection of a stable government during that hadefinite period throughout which the slavery agitation might be kept up both in and out of the Territory. If such were the motive, I cannot but approve and appland, whilst I invoke the aid of every true democrat approve and appears, whilst I myone the aid of every true democrat—of every one who stood with us on the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act—who stood with us on the Cincinnati platform—of every one who aided in the election of James Buchanan—of every one who desires to see the preservation of the constitution and our glorious Union—to stand by the President in admitting Kansas in— Union—to stand by the President in admitting Kansas into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people shall have determined by their votes on the 21st day of the present month. When she is admitted, the President can recall his army, and put an end to that spectacle, as painful to him as to any one else, of having to see an armed soldiery called out to preserve the peace and to execute the laws of any portion of this country. When admitted, she can conduct her own affairs in her own way, without disturbing the peaceful and friendly relations of other portions of the Union. The occasion is an inviting one, and the temptation is strong to go further and deeper into this great subject, but I must not forget the impropriety of doing so, and therefore conclude with the consident expectation that your meeting will give a unanimous endorsement to one of the best and most orthodox messages ever sent to the American Congress.

Very sincerely, your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

At an early hour yesterday morning the delegation hom a treaty has recently been made, were received by e Secretary of the Interior at his office. A large num er of interested spectators were present, among whom were Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. M. Sandidge, of Louisiana. The interview, though rief, passed off pleasantly. The Indians were accompa-ied by Mr. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Ir. Denison, their agent; and Mr. Allis, their interpre-v. Upon entering the Secretary's apartment, Mr. Mix essing the Indians) said :

ou are assembled here this morning, according to promise made to you. I will further remark that, at last "lalk," I told you that there were two chiefs or than myself. The one next to the tallest is now

tr. Denison, the agent, (also addressing the Indians,

The opportunity so long desired by you of taking by the hand one of the great chiefs of your Grand Father, the President of the United States, is now offered to you. The Indians were then severally introduced to the Sec retary of the Interior, who, after cordially shaking each one of them by the hand, addressed them as follows:

one of them by the hand, addressed them as follows:

I am pleased to see you here, inasmuch as this is the fast visit you have ever made to your Grand Father in Washington. We have now made a treaty with you, which we want to be one of peace forever. [Hugh!] We want you to go on a reservation and live by your labor hereafter, and educate your children, so as to make them smart men. [Hugh!] You have been living south of the Platte, where you were not entitled to live; but now we want you to go on had that we give you to make up far your lands, and we will protect you, for the country is rich, and they tell us that with a little labor, and not so much time in the hunt,

we give you to make up far your lands, and we will protect you, for the country is rich, and they tell us that with a little labor, and not so much time in the hunt, we have every reason to believe that you will become prosperous and happy. [Hugh! I hugh!] We no longer want you to continue at war, but we want peace and contentment and fixed habitations. We intend to establish schools among you, and we want you to educate your children to read and write, so that they can do business with white men. I wish you long life and happiness, and have made arrangements by which you will be introduced to your Grand Father to-morrow at 12 o'clock. [Hugh! hugh!]

Pe-ta-na-sharo, or "A Chief and a Man," said that they came to see the Secretary with plenty of mud on their feet. [The Secretary. "Tell him we make no difference on that account."] He was glad to see the Secretary, and thought that everything would be right, and they would not be poor hereafter. He only wanted to do what was right respecting his hand and the affairs of his home in his own country. Referring to the squatters upon their land, he said he did not believe that the land they had traded for would be lost, but supposed that it would all be made right. He wanted to make a good bargain, and thought he had done it. They were poor, but perhaps the Secretary would give them them all money intended for represeds. They had not much sense but the stead of part goods. They had not much sense; but the chief thought they would have sense enough to manage that; and if they got the money they could do better

to take care of you.

The Interpreter. They make frequent complaints that

The interview then terminated, each chief bidding the first two, after shaking hands, embraced and kissed both the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and a portion of their war paint besmeared the face of the latter, giving to it a grotesque effect.

## WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1867.

We are authorized to state that the public reception of the President of the United States on New Year's day will commence at 12 o'clock, at which hour, in conformity with police arrangements, the gates of the enclosure will be opened. The reception will terminate at 2 o'clock precisely.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy yesterday placed the United States steam frigate Niagara at the disposal of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company to assist in a second attempt to lay down the telegraphic cable. It is presumed that operations will be resumed some time during the month of

DEFERRED.

We have in type the continuation of the debate in the Senate on the Kansas question, which the pressure upon our columns this morning compels us to defer until to-morrow.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMONSTRATION.

We surrender a large portion of to-day's Union to an account of the great meeting which was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to respond to the President's message. It was a noble demonstration of the democracy, there, and cannot fail to exert a powerful and salutary influence wherever its proceedings are read. The organization of the meeting, the speeches, the letters, and the resolutions, seem to have been not only intrinsically good, but admirably adapted to the occasion. The chairman was the venerable Judge Lewis, and among the vice presidents were names which are as familiar as household words to the Keystone democracy, and which represent not only political fidelity, but the highest qualities, also, of personal and professional merit and of good citizenship. The speakers, besides the chairman, were Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia; Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana; Hon. C. F. Wharton, president of the select councils of the city; Hon. S. A. Smith, of Tennessee; Robert Tyler and Charles W. Carrigan, esqrs., of Philadelphia. The resolutions, which were received with great enthusiasm, were offered by James C. Vandyke, esq., of Philadelphia. Letters were read from every member of the cabinet, from the venerable and distinguished Richard Rush, from Gov. Bigler, of the Senate, and from Messrs. Jones, Phillips, Dimmick, Florence, and others. members of the House. There was no mistaking the voice of Philadelphia in respect to the great subject which had called the assembly together. "The meeting" (says the Pennsylvanian) "establishes the fact that the democracy of Philadelphia are a unit in support of the President and his Kansas policy."

Pennsylvania had a right to speak on this occa ion, for was it not the old Keystone State that rolled back the waves of sectional madness from the North at the last presidential contest, and thus secured a national President to the Union? Philadelphia, too, had a right to speak, for was it not Philadelphia which secured the October victory in Pennsylvania. and made the opposition powerless there in November? All honor to the glorious democracy of the Keystone city! They have not only had the virtue to elect a patriot President, but they have the courage to stand by him afterwards, and to strengthen his hands for the work which they elected him to do!

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR RUNNELS.

The Galveston (Texas) News announces the death of Ex-Governor Hiram G. Runnels, in Houston, on the 17th instant, of consumption, after a confinement to his bed or several months. The News remarks :

"Gov. Runnels had been a citizen of Texas for about fifteen years, having previously been one of the most prominent citizens of Mississippi, of which State he had been chief executive, and wielded for years a strong controlling influence in public affairs. During his residence in Texas he has not sought public office, but he was elected from Brazoria county to the convention, and last August was elected State senator from Harriss county, but was prevented from taking his seat by the sickness which has terminated in his death.

"As a citizen, Gov. Runnels was a man of the strictest honor and integrity in all his transactions, add as a public man his position in the democratic party has always been bold, consistent and uncompromising. We have understood that his public career in Mississipi was somewhat stormy, but as we have understood, his political opponents always appreciated his high-toned bearing and "Gov. Runnels had been a citizen of Texas for about

ents always appreciated his high-toned bearing and conorable character, and we know he leaves many, many warm and devoted friends to lament his loss."

poor; permy new womb give mem it money the stead of part goods. They had not much sense; but it chief thought they would have sense enough to manage that; and if they got the money they could do better huying."

The Secretary replied: "We wish to give them plengts, hoes, and means to make corn and things to act."

La-tisca-ne-shary or "The Editie Chief," after sating that they had travelled a long way to see their Graid Father, said that they were very poor, the time what they were, and they were too poor. The Great Spirit and made the white men what they were, and they were too poor. The Great Spirit will take they were yord to poor. The Great Spirit will take they were yord to be the control of the c

the comprehensiveness of the work.

While the materials afforded by the best European En-The Interpreter. They make frequent complaints that there are squatters all over their lands.

The Secretary. When they go on the lands they have taken where I want them to go, we will keep the white men from them. We will keep the white men from them. We will keep the white men from them to go, we will keep the white men from them. We will keep the white men from interfering with them in any way.

The Interpreter. They make frequent complaints that the materials afforded by the best European Encyclopedias have been carefully examined and digested, the most eminent writers in every branch of science and art throughout the United States have been employed in the preparation of a work which shall be truly national in its scope and character. Among them may be menecretary "good by" as he retired from the room. The tioned William Gilmore Simms and Richard K. Cralle, who will contribute articles on the literary men and states

men of the South. We learn that the work is published by subscription only. It may be obtained at Shillington's.

RECORD OF EVENTS IN KANSAS.

The St. Louis papers of Monday morning contain the same news relative to the vote in Kansas on the question INDIANA.—KANSAS AFFARS. of slavery in connexion with the constitution that has already reached us by telegraph. No disturbance is reported to have occurred on the 21st. The black-republicans refrained from voting. No vote was received at Lawrence. When a voter by the name of Legget pre-cented himself, his vote was challenged, although he had been a citizen of Kansas for two or three years, and in tended to vote "For the constitution without slavery"the determination being to prevent any one from voting.

The real object of the repeal by the legislature at its recent session of the act calling the convention seems to have been to afford the black-republicans an excuse for

The scattering returns to hand confirm the previo counts that the slavery clause has been retained in the constitution. At Shawnee the vote was 765 for slavery at Olathe 200, and about the same at Lexington. A

have been polled.

It is rumored that a split is beginning to show itself among the black republicans, growing out of the violation of the pledges given to Stanton when he convened the legislature. They are also divided upon the questic of voting for State officers on the 4th of January, son advising that they should go into the election and get co trol of the State government, in order to break it up. the delegate convention which met at Lawrence on the 23d decided that the party it represents should go into the election, it doubtless nominated candidates. Gen. Denver superseded Stanton as acting governor on

the 21st instant. Mr. Calhoun had invited him and the presiding officers of the territorial legislature to be present and assist in making the official canvass of the vote ADDRESS OF ACTING GOVERNOR DENVER TO THE PROPER OF

KANSAS.

Having been appointed by the President of the United Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of secretary, and, during the governor's absence, acting governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if ollowed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws, by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair op-

by protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair of portunity should be afforded all the people of the Terrory at the approaching elections to give a full and freexpression of their ophilons, and as an evidence of this we the following quotations from his instructions to me brough the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857 (Gov. Denver here quotes the material portions of the nstructions referred to, which were published in full

he daily Union of the 25th instant:] By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these sub-jects entirely accord with those of the President, I shal find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that al good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more casy to do this through the ballot-box than by the sword, and in that way It can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be re gretted that one portion of the people have resolved no to vote on the constitution, as submitted to-day; for ha there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitely settled

there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the soils. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too swere cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no question connected with our government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for, if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting

wills it, the dimently can soon be remedied by presenting
the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question
has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen Gen. Calhoun, the president
of the convention, to whom the returns are to be made,
and besides assuring me that he has done, and will contions to the all hecen to have the elections fairly and tinue to do, all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two houses of the territorial legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. If a majority of ale are dissatisfied with the results of these el

the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elec-tions, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot-box.

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the legislature providing for the infliction of severe pen-alties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions. of our free institutions. ot close this address without warning the people

I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing mean will seek to turn everything of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters a gare of a nurely personal character.

cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed; for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the co-operation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,

Secretary and Acting Governor.

DECEMBER 21, 1857.

THE WASHINGTON THEATRE.

(Also of Wallack's Theatre, New York.) The theatre, in all its artistic departments, will be directed by Mo non Boundroatur.

The general management will devolve on Mr. W. Stuarr. ON FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1858,

theatre will be inaugurated by the engagement (for two nights) of MADEMOISELLE TERESA ROLLA,

The exquisite dansense from the Academic Imperiale of Paris, and he fajesty's Theatre, London:

M. PAUL BRILLIANN,
M'lle C. LETHANN,
M'lle C. LETHANN,
M. SCHUBERTS, M'Be C. LEHMANN,
And the full corps de ballet of Niblo's Garden.
Also, the univalled coincellans, Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mrs. Boey
Mrs. Blake, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs.
Vernon, Mr. Sloas, Mr. T. B. Johnson, Mrs. Allen, and Mr. Norton.
And the entire of the company of Wallack's Theatre, New York
will play throughout the season.

The celebrated "Fairy Star,"

has been engaged, THE ITALIAN OPERA

The bex office will be opened at Meterrott's Music Store on Saturd morning next at 10 o'clock, when parties desirous of securing pla-for the first two performances will be kind enough to leave the names.

Dress circle and parquet.

Orchestra stalls (of which there are only a limited number) \$1
Private boxes

The primary meetings of the democracy of this Stat which have been held in various counties evince a com mon determination to stand by the administration of the man whom they chose to preside over the destinies of the nation. He was selected for his high position from the nation. He was selected for his high position from among the many eminent statesmen of the day on ac-count of his wisdom, his patriotism, and a long life of de-votion to the best interests of his country. That confi-dence the democracy have no reason yet to distrust. Mr. Buchanan can have no future in view but the good of the country, animated with the ambition of leaving a fair name behind him. He is not a candidate for re-election name behind him. He is not a candidate for re-election to his present position, and he has positively declared that under no circumstances will he allow his name to be used for such a purpose. We can conceive of no notive which can influence Mr. Buchanan in his management of our public affairs but a desire to cement that Union which has conferred so many blessings upon us as a people, and to perpetuate a government unparalleled in the history of conferred so many blessings upon us as a people, and to perpetuate a government unparalleled in the history of nations. It is these purposes, too, which animate the democratic party—the only party with a national charac-ter who reverence the compact which binds us together, and who faithfully endeavor to fulfil constitutional obli-gations, and secure to each portion of the confederacy the common rights which that instrument guaranties to them. To sustain and continue a party with such high objects should be and is of paramount consideration with every democrat.

objects should be and is of paramount consideration wite every democrat.

We are happy to notice that the democratic press generally, and the democracy wherever assembled, are in finenced by the same considerations. Whatever difference of opinion there may be upon a single question opublic policy, all agree to stand by the administration and the party. The Chicago Times of the 17th says, is reference to a democratic meeting in that city, called for

this evening:
... The republican papers are busy in advance with spec "The republican papers are bins in advance with special ulations as to the meeting. They represent that it is in-tended to be a demonstration of hostility or opposition to Mr. Buchapan and his administration. In this they are much mistaken. The democracy of Chicago, without a single exception, supported Mr. Buchanan for the presi-dency with as ardent a zeal and as untiring an industry se were ever brought to the support of any candidate for office. They had an unbounded confidence in the man, an unlimited confidence in his high-toned patriotism and an unlimited confidence in his high-toned patriotism and undeviating attachment to his country. They supported him cheerfully, liberally, and successfully. Nothing has occurred to change their high estimate of Mr. Buchanan. He has brought forward no measure to which the democracy of Illinois cannot give an earnest support. He has recommended to Congress no act to which democrats may not yield a hearty approval."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says, in reply to some strictures of Forney's Press:

"Our cotemporary of the Philadelphia 'Press' may be assured that the southern democracy do not desire that the minority shall rule. They are true to the principle of popular sovereignty. But they are not in favor of endangering the greatest government of the world by break-

of popular sovereignty. But they are not in favor of endangering the greatest government of the world by breaking up the only political party on which it can rest with safety. We would not test the capacity of the boiler by blowing up the ship; nor would we destroy the Union to prove that the principle of popular sovereignty is the basis of our government."

At an immenae meeting of the democracy of Detroit, held on Monday evening last, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing "unabated confidence in the integrity of James Buchanan." We give these as evidences that the democracy of the nation will stand by the administration, composed of men who in days past have

ministration, composed of men who in days past have been honored with their confidence in places of high po-litical trust, and who have ever been found faithful pub-lic servants. The party has stood too many severe tests,

passed through too many trying conflicts, for any one to doubt that its integrity will not now be maintained.

The issue involved in the present phase of Kansas affairs—the only question of public policy upon which there is any difference of sentiment in the democratic ranks—is, whether the Lecompton convention, in failing to submit the entire constitution to a vote of the people, for their energy of the projection, have fairly carried out the for their approval or rejection, have fairly carried or principles of the Nebraska-Kansas act. A portion for their approval or rejection, have fairly carried out the perinciples of the Nebraska-Kanasa act. A portion of the democracy think not, whose views we have fully presented heretofore, while another portion contend that the ceace and good of the country would be best promoted by admitting Kanasa into the Union with the Lecompton constitution, and then let the people modify or change it fleewards to meet their peculiar views. It is argued by those who occurs this position that the convention was afterwards to meet their peculiar views. It is argued by those who occupy this position that the convention was legitimately called, that there was no obligation imposed upon them to submit the constitution as a whole, and that the people of Kansas—including the free-State par-ty—have recognised the validity of the convention by electing a legislature under the same authority. In adopting the constitution the people of the Territory have the determination of the only question which has really divided them—that of slavery. In voting upon the con the determination of the only question which has really divided them—that of slavery. In voting upon the constitution they can settle that issue. The organization of a State government will have the effect to at once transfer all questions of State policy to the full control and direction of the citizens of Kansas. It takes the whole question out of national politics, stops congressional and Executive interference, and places all matters affecting the interests of that Territory within the sovereignty of her people.

er people.

Kansas, since its organization as a Territory, has been the foot-ball for politicians and political parties to play with. Ambitious and aspiring men have kept alive the difficulties—have fanned the flames of strife and dissension not only among the people of that Territory, but through out the nation, for no higher or more honorable motiv out the nation, for no higher or more honorable motive than to use those political troubles as a stepping stone to place and power. At some period—and the sooner the better for the quiet and happiness of the country—those difficulties must be ended. They never can be deter-mined to the satisfaction of all parties in every respect. They cannot be made the means to gratify the ambition of all who have been or are identified with them. Some men must be disappointed, and it is infinitely of more consequence to the country cutter' should be promptly settled than who is to be especially benefited by their determination.

These views are entertained by those who think it policy These views are entertained by those who think it policy to admit Kansus into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. They are equally honest and equally patriotic with those who entertain different sentiments. In whatever way she is admitted Kansus difficulties will at once terminate when she becomes a State. When organized as a State government the public sentiment—the will of the majority, will govern generalless of setting the formula of the majority. as a state government the public sentiment—the will of the majority—will govern, regardless of outside interferences or the effect that the determination of any question of State policy will have upon the political parties of the country, or the political aspirations of any of their members.

OFFICIAL.

Tames Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all whom

it may concern:
Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Rodel phe Korradi has been appointed consul of the Swiss Confederation for the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to reside in Philadelphia I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exer-cise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made pat ent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 26th day of [a. a.] December, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United

December, A. D. 1897, and S. States of America the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President : Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

James Buchanan, Prevident of the United States of America, to all volume it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Richard Thieb has been appointed consul of the Electorate of Heeso-Caissol at New Orleans, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

ted States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 28th day of [t. s.] December, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the Prosident :

lumes Buchanan, President of the United States of America, to all

tohom il mity concern: Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Nicholaus tastyn has been appointed vice-consul of the Netherlands for the state of Iowa, to reside at Keokuk, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and eajoy such fu

covers, and privileges as are allowed to the vice-consult of the next favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington the 28th day of [t. s.] December, A. D. 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty second.

By the President: JAMES BUCHANAN. ne President : Laws Cass, Secretary of State.

LOCAL NEWS.

LECTURE BY DR. MACKAY. We are pleased to lear that a cordial welcome has been extended to the genial song-writer and popular editor now on a visit at this metropolis, where his writings have long been appreciated. On Saturday, at the request of many of those who admire his talents and respect his stering worth, Dr. Mackay will deliver a lecture on "Popular, National, and Historical Songs"—a subject with which he is more intimately acquainted, probably, than any man living. There will doubtless be a large and appreciative audience, and those who intend going can say-in the words of one of th Doctor's most popular sougs-" there's a good time

made "Christmas gifts" can atone for their neglect on New Year's day, when good feeling should usher in 1858. Galt & Brother have in their show-cases many articles of uncommon beauty, admirably adapted for gifts, and Gautier can accommodate those wishing testi monials of a less enduring nature with bon-bons surpass ing in deliciousness all the ambrosial compounds of the Elysian confectioners.

HISTRIONIC TRIUMPH. Our gifted young townswoman Miss Avonia Jones, has just concluded a most successful engagement at Richmond. A complimentary benefit was tendered her by a large number of gentlemen, headed by Wm. F. Ritchie, esq., on which occasion the theatre was literally packed with a large and appreciative audience She appeared as "Avadne," in Shiel's great play of the same name, and won the plaudits of all who heard her.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL. - We are informed that the que tions of title which have delayed the purchase of the land to be added to the grounds of the Washington arsenal have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned We may therefore soon hope to see the metropolis provi ded with a spacious and suitable depot for the manufac

New Draggerory. -- We are informed that Messes. Berry Paine, & Co., who have had much experience in publish ing business directories, are now engaged in getting out one of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. A good directory is much needed, and we wish them success in their undertaking. They can be found at 410 Pennsyl-

COLONIZATION SOCIETY .- The corresponding secretary of he American Colonization Society has given public no tice that the annual meeting will be held in this city of Tuesday, the 19th of January next.

THE WEATHER yesterday was decidedly disagreeable The rain fell in torrents, and no one who could avoid i went out of doors

A LMANACH- DE GOTHA; annuaire diplomatique A ct statistique pour l'annec 1858; a register for England, Scotland, Fréband, and the colonies. The British Almanac and Companion for 1858. Dec 31 FRANCK TAYLOR.

music, and planoforte accompaniments by Graham, Madle, B.
den, Dun, and other eminent musicians. Complete in one large voume, richly bound, gill, and constaining about three hundred melodic
beautifully engraved. Price 26 50.
Imported from Edinburgh by
PRANCK TAYLOR
Dec 30 THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND; with the engraved

Bank of the Metropolis,

Washington, December 28, 1857.

THE Board of Trustees have declared a dividend RD. SMITH, Cashier,

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatte Schnapps.

The proprietor particularly recommends the above schnapps to persons traveling, or about to settle, in the South or West, on account of its medicinal proporties in correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced by a change of water, a visitation to which all travellers South and West are particularly liable. Strangers should be careful in purchasing the schnapps, as the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations. The genuine has the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork, and label. For sale by all the druggists and

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

NOTICE.—The bills of our customers are all made off, and will be rendered between this and the list proximo, when it is expected they will be promptly paid. Those who object to having them rendered can get them by calling at our store.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,

A RTICLES WE OFFER AT LOW PRICES goods
All our entire stock of embroateries
Our entire stock of shawis, which is very large and thoroughl

Our online stock of shawer, which is a specific assorted.

Our object is to make room for large spring supplies.

One price only, marked in plain figures; consequently no parhaser is oversharged.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all parts.

FERRY & HEOTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

Dec 22—10tdif Opposite Centre Market.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.—The Indian Mutiny,

to the Fall of Delhi; compiled by a former editor tie." Price 25 comp.

Buccaneers; or, the Monarclas of the Main; by The Buccaneers; or, the Monarchy of the Main; by Walter Thorn-bury, eq., 41–26.

Outram and Havelock's Persian Campaign; by Capt. G. H. Hunt, 78th Highlanders; to which is prefixed a summary of Persian history, an account of various differences between England and Terzia, and an inquiry into the origin of the late war; by George Towasond, author of 'Russell's Modern Europe Eptionized.' 41–25.

Sporting in Both Hemispheres; by J. D'Ewee, eq., author of "China, Australia, and the Islands of the Pacific.'' 31–26.

A Marriage in High Life; by La ly Scott, author of "Trevelyan.'' 38 cents.

The Upper Rhine and its Picture-que Scenery; illustrated by Eirke ster. Price \$6. (A magnificent book.) Bookstore, near 9th street.
[States,Globe,&Star.]

L ORD BYRON'S WORKS. 6 vols. Murray London edition, in purple calf binding. Knight's Tictorial Shakspeare. 9 vols., octavo. London. Gree

calf.
The Stratford Shakspeare. 10 vols. London. In oak cases.
The Cabinet Shakspeare. 12 vols. London. Cloth gilt.
British Poets. 4 vols. London. Half calf. tose's Biographical Dictionary. 12 vols. London. Full calf. follin's Ancient History. 2 vols. London. Many maps; in h Burnet's Histories, 3 vols. London. Half-calf. Dean Swift's Works. Roscoe's edition, 2 vols. London. Hal-

caif.
Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences. 2 wols. London Full caif.
Bulwer's Novels. 20 yolumes. London. Green caif.
And many other standard works in fine bindings, imported from ondon by

Marble Manufactures, Tombs, Statuettes, Etc. THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully invites the attention of the public to his large and elegant stock of MARBLES, TOMBSTONES, AND MONUMENTS, At his establishment on E street north, between Twelfth and Thirteent

treets.

He has in his employ carvers and other experienced workers in fin
and coarse marbles, and in every other description of stone.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE LATEST STYLES, MARRIE MANTELS OF THE LATEST STYLES,
Of his own manufacture, and of superior quality.
LINTILS, IGGR AND WINDOW SILLS, CARRIAGE STEPS, NEW
YORK FLAGGING, &c.
In fact, everything that is required in the marble and stone business, either for utility or taste for the sine arts.
He deems a particular description of his stock unnecessary, but cordially invites a visit to his yard, where every one can judge for himself.

diairy invites a view to me seed.

In addition to the above-enumerated articles he has a number obscutifully-wrought statuettes, cuitable for either the tomb or the garden; some of them imported by himself from Haly. If these pleas not the fancy, he will manufacture to order such as may be desired. By his varied facilities, promptises, and strict attention to business he hopes to meet the expectations of his patrons.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD,

E street north, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. E street north, between Twelfih and Thirtee

cents.—Just received a superior lot of kid gloves, which will dispose of at the unusual low prices—60 cents to 75 cents. have quite a large atook on band and desire to run them off. Buyill find them to be a good, reliable glove.

WALL, STEPHENF, & CO.,
Dec 25.—1w 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.

WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.—The Sec ond Annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association is now open at the Gallery, on H street, between 13th and 14th streets, from 10, a. m., to 10, p. m., Admission 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be had at the principal bookstores and hotels, and at the door. BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe-Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The United States mail steam

this port.

The British Parliament had adjourned till the 4th of February. The royal assent had been given to the Bank indemnity bill.

indemnity bill.

The Danish Council of State have authorized a loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

At Smyrna the commercial crisis had become aggravated. It is reported that the Peric had dissolved the Divans in the Danubian principalities.

Other fathers are announced—Toldorph & Co., Row, Prescott, & Co., and Willey & Co., London; Lister & Co., Little, and Scatistal Rections.

Halifax; and Saulfield Brothers, Leeds.
The remainder of the news is unimportant.

6,500 bales, including 1,000 bales on speculation and 1,000 for export; the market was easier, but quotations unchanged. Flour had advanced 6d, per barrel. Wheat advanced 3d, per buskel on the week. Corn is buoyant, and all quotations slightly advanced. Consols were quoted at 911 a 911.

New York, Dec. 30. Flour is dull-sales 5,000 bar New York, Dec. 30.—Flour is dull—sales 5,000 bar-rels; State, \$4 20 a \$4 25; Ohio, \$4 65 a \$4 80; south-ern, \$4 50 a \$4 75. Wheat dull—sales 2,000 bushels; southern white, \$1 25; red, \$1 17. Corn firm—sales 11,500 bushels. Lard, 9a 93 cents. Sugar quiet. Spirits of turpentine, 38 cents. Whiskey, 3 cent lower.

New York, Dec. 30.—Stocks are dull—Chicago and Rock Island, 71½; Cumberland Coal Company, 9½; Illinois Central Bonds, 87; Lacrosse and Milwauke, 11; Michigan Southern, 18½; New York Central, 73½; Reading, 54½; Virginia 6's, 90; Missouri 6's, 80½; sterling exchange, 109½.

"Bargains in Holiday Attire."

"Bargains in Holiday Attire."

NOAH WALKER & Co. respectfully announce that they have just received a fresh supply of gentlemens' and youth's clothing for the holidays, which they intend disposing of at their usual low prices. Having established a reputation for the superiority of our goods, we offer them to the public, confident of giving perfect satisfaction in price, make, fit, and malerial.

From our variety we enumerate the following:

Moscow beaver, Raglan and Clarendon over-sacks of superior style and various shades.

Black beaver and cloth surtouts

Blue and brown beaver surtouts and over-sacks

Berbyshire kersey Raglan over-sacks

Fancy and plain " "
Fancy and plain " "
Hack cloth frock and fress coats and punts
French breast Cass, cloth, silk, and velvet vests
A splendid assortment of pants and vests of all qualities
materials with or without side bands.
We would also invite attention to our carefully solected stock of

Marseilles and linen shirts Hosiery, undershirts, drawers Scarfs, ties, bandkerchiefs Stocks, mufflers, umbrellas, &c.

Flushing travelling rugs.

All of which we will dispose of at such reduced prices as to deformention. Call and examine at Marble Hall Emperium, Browns' Hotel Building, No. 368 Poun, av

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of atrangers and the citizens of Washington to a very superior article of Holland gin, which he introduced to the American public under the name of Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This gin is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distillery in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best harley that can be procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicated, not by the common harch herry, but by the most choice betanical variety of the aromatic italian jumper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solymi, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcending in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage herectofore known.

heretofore known.

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thousand physicians and chomists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Persons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article. s the whole country is flooded with counterfeits and imitations.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, and for

ale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United State UDOLPHO WOLTS, Sole Importer and Manufacturer, Dopot No. 22 Beaver atreet, New York.

By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

By C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE Sale of a Choice Collection of Rare
Old Wines and Liquors by Catalogue.—On Tneeday morning, Decombor 29th, commencing at 11 ofclock, I shall sell at my sales-room,
24 floor Iron Hall, a rare collection of bottled Madeira, sherry, port,
claret, and champague wines, brandles, gin, whiskey, sweet oil,
pickles, clives, &c.
This consignment is made by one of the largest and most reliable
bousee in the city of New York, and enderaces decidedly the purest
and most rare assertment of really superior wines and liquors that
has ever been offered at auction to the Washington public.

Catalogues will be ready for distribution in a few days. The attention of conneisseurs is particularly invited to the sale. Terms at
cale.

C. W. BOTELER,
Auctioneer.

Dec 20-d Doc 20-01

See The above sale will be continued on Thursday
coming at 11 o'clock, without regard to weather, at which time the
stree lot will be disposed off regardless of cost.

C. W. BOTELER,

Dec. 30-d CHARLES MACKAY .- The Poems and other TAYLOR & MAURY'S

Bank of Metropolis, A S this bank will be closed, as usual, on the 25th instant, Caristimes day, and on the 1st January, New Year's day, it is requested that notes payable at the bank on those days be arranged the days immediately preceding.

Dec 23—23&24 and 30&31 Dec

GEORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL.

THE TURNER LEGACY .- Messrs. Taylor & Mau-THE TURNER LEGACY.—Messers. Taylor & Maury have the honor to announce that they have just received from
London a series of fac simile water-color drawings by the best English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the best English
artists, from the original pictures and drawings by the least X. W.
Torner, R. A., in the above collection, the property of the English astion, now exhibiting at Marlborough House, London.
Also, Sunposu's celebrated historical painting of the Restoration of
the Arctic Ship Resolute by the people of the United States to her
Majesty the Queen of England, at Cowes, December 11, 1856, conigned to Mesers. Taylor & Maury by the Queen's publishers, Messra.
On exhibition at No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, over Mesers. Wall,
Stephens, & Co's store. (Hours from 10, a. m., to 8, p. m.)
Admission 25 cents.

A LL SILKS, ROBES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EM-broideries, &c., &c., well adapted for Christmas and New Year's presents, marked in plain figures at their recently reduced cash one price only; no deviation.

One price only; no deviation.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel, gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy, and, as a boverage, it has no superior in the world.

Put up in quart and pint boitles, and for sale by all the druggist and grocers in Washington.

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York

CENT'S SHAWLS AND FINE CUT-VELVET vestings of time styles, at low prices.

Extra fine clothe, cassimeres, and vestings of the very best grades. One price only, marked in plain figures.

FERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Stores," wast building.

Opposite Centre Market.

MAKING ROOM FOR SPRING SUPPLIES.

We are now offering all fine goods at extremely lob figure in order that we may have room for vast spring supplies. Our stock of all kinds of foreign and domestic dry goods adapt to general family wants is most ample, at our proverbial low prices One prices only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser overcharged. PERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building

CHARLES MACKAY.—The Poems and other works of this distinguished author for sale at TATUR & MAURY'S Booksfore, near 9th street.